

THE DANISH ISLANDS CASE.

Bribery Investigation Attracting No Interest.

HUMBUGS MAY BE EXPOSED.

How River and Harbor Appropriations Are Made—Last State Gets The Little End.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, April 5.—No one here expects the pending bribery investigation to amount to anything. Congressmen are not bribed by an unknown adventurer without money. Great press associations are not even approached by men of any understanding or influence, because it is well understood that their reports must be without opinion and colorless. So the Christmas-Gron sensation fell flat before it had time to stand alone. It may be that the investigation will serve some good purpose, such as to emphasize before the country that unprincipled adventurers will take liberties with the names of public men to accomplish their purposes. It may also be brought out that these adventurers employ crooks representing themselves as connected with press associations and thus try to make it appear that the press of the United States is enlisted in their schemes. The investigation may result in exposing some of these humbugs who come to Washington and make the people believe that they exercise a "pull" and are able to pass or defeat legislation in Congress.

A RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Washington state representatives were complaining that they did not get as good treatment in the river and harbor bill as other sections. "You live in the wrong end of the country," remarked a member of the committee. "So it seems," was the reply, "but some day we shall have our way." "What I mean," continued the committeeman, "is that in making up the bill we compare with Maine and go down the Atlantic coast, up the Mississippi river and its tributaries to the great lakes, then over to California and up the Pacific coast. By the time we reach the east the bill has reached large proportions. Then we all begin to economize, and the last states reached have a hard time, as it is mighty hard to go back and make big cuts in a bill after it has been agreed upon. You see,

when we find the bill getting too large, the fellows who have got their states well fixed begin to fear a horizontal cut, and so they try to keep down the appropriations at the last end of the measure. It's your situation that is against you."

"When I get on the committee," remarked a Washington man, "we will reverse the order and begin with my state first."

"FARMER JIM" WILSON.

I don't suppose the secretary of agriculture objects to being called "Farmer Jim." In fact, he is well known in Iowa by that cognomen. Senator Dooliver called him that in his speech on the oleo bill and then proceeded to pay him the high compliment of saying that he is no doubt the best informed and ablest man in agricultural matters in this or any other country. But the secretary has other attainments. During the Spanish war there was no member of the cabinet whose advice was more sound and in whose judgment President McKinley placed more reliance than that of Secy. Wilson. I saw Senator Joe Blackburn coming away from the White House not long ago just as Secy. Wilson went in. Of hope that man will remain in the cabinet, said the Kentucky senator. "Do you know the country don't half appreciate him. He is a mighty able man. I served with him in the house, and I know his capabilities. Besides his other attainments, he is one of the best parliamentarians I ever knew. He knows the rules and applications of parliamentary procedure from beginning to end." This is high praise, because parliamentary practice is a hobby with Senator Blackburn.

DEMANDED RED BUTTER.

"Now," said Senator Money of Mississippi, discussing the oleo bill, "you have got to cater to the eye as well as to the palate. For instance, we export oleomargarine to the West Indies. What is the color of it? It is not white. It is not yellow. It is a brilliant red. Why? Because the danks down there want red butter or red oleomargarine. That suits their taste. It is like a red shirt or a red cravat."

"Or red lemonade," interjected Senator Tillman of South Carolina. "Or red lemonade at a circus," continued Money, "or the red label on a tomato can, or anything of that sort. You have got to please your customer, or he will not trade with you."

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

In reporting a bill from the Indian committee relative to the distribution of the pine lands of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota Senator Quarles says that it deals with the largest body of pine timber now standing east of the Rocky mountains. Of course in Oregon and Washington there are pine forests equal to any that there ever was in the east, but it shows that the use of pine timber in the eastern states has been something enormous when on an Indian reservation in Minnesota there is a body of pine woods larger than in Michigan and Wisconsin, which were the great lumbering states.

Out in Hawaii they want to change the motive power of their street railways to electricity, and it takes an act of Congress to permit them to do so. It shows that the United States has control there.

"UNCLE SAM" AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

United States Government Will Spend \$6,800,000 on The Great Educational Institution.

Special Correspondence.

St. Louis, April 6.—The United States government will expend a total of \$6,800,000 in support of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, which is to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the most important event in the history of the great American republic—with the possible exception of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The first appropriation made by Congress was for \$5,000,000 which, by the terms of the law appropriating it, is to be returned to the government out of the receipts of the Exposition company before any dividends are paid to the stockholders; none of this \$5,000,000 is to be paid out of the national treasury until the \$5,000,000 raised by private subscription, and the \$5,000,000 appropriated by the city of St. Louis have been paid out for building the World's fair.

The government originally appropriated

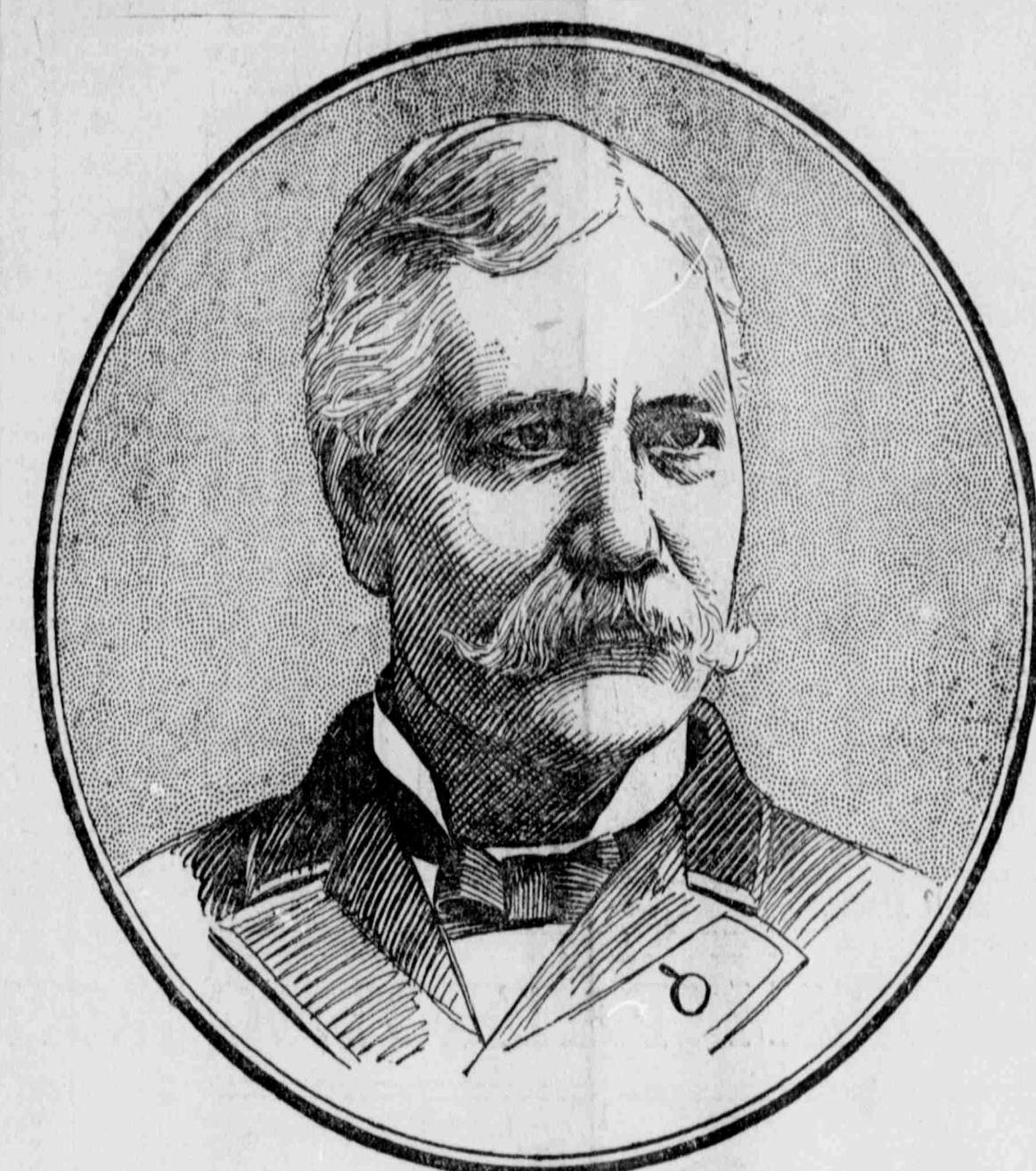
ROOT TO WAR ON MILES.



GEN. NELSON A. MILES

What will be the outcome of the feud between Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles and the administration at Washington, is a question that is causing great anxiety at the capital. Secretary of War Root manifests an eagerness to meet the aggressive lieutenant general, point for point and fight him to a finish. Here is General Miles' very latest picture.

SPEAKER HENDERSON IN PERIL OF DEFEAT AT HOME



DAVID B. HENDERSON.

Republicans in and out of Congress are much interested in stories which come thick and fast from Iowa, that Speaker Henderson may be defeated for re-nomination to Congress this fall, and that if he succeeds in becoming the candidate of his party again he may be defeated by a Democrat.

Investigation of these stories shows that the speaker is very much beset by political foes, and these are by no means confined to the Democratic party.

David B. Henderson for 20 years has had no opposition for the Republican nomination in the Third congressional district of Iowa. It is known as the "Black Hawk" district. He has had his district well in hand during all of this time. Opposition to him has been steadily growing, and now his own county, Black Hawk, has put forward another candidate for the nomination in the person of State Senator O. B. Courtwright of Waterloo.

Mr. Courtwright is an able man and has the support of a great many Republican papers in the district. Sentiment, it is said, has very rapidly changed with reference to Speaker Henderson, and he is being denounced on all sides by sterling Republicans who for years have been delighted to honor him. The feeling has grown so bitter that even should the speaker be re-nominated it is doubtful if a majority of the voters of the district would vote for him. This is believed to be especially probable if the Democrats should nominate as their candidate Louis Boies, the oldest son of former Gov. Horace Boies.

The reason for this change of sentiment in a famous Republican district, whose representative occupies the most commanding official position in either house of Congress, is that David B. Henderson has got out of line with his party at home. He is no longer considered representative of the sentiment of his district.

The chief trouble is the attitude of Speaker Henderson with reference to tariff revision. Voters in the middle west, and especially those of the farmer class, are in favor of a reduction of tariff duties. They were also in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, and believe that the reciprocity treaties last year should have been passed. They know the speaker is in favor of keeping the high protective tariff.

When they petitioned him to take a step in favor of the revision of the tariff, and in favor of securing the adoption of the McKinley ideas of reciprocity he has told them bluntly that they "do not know what is good for them." They are perfectly aware that he openly gave support to the beet sugar lobby, and finally had literally to be hammered into supporting tariff concessions to Cuba. They contrast his action in stubbornly opposing prompt Cuban relief with his action in expediting the removal of the war revenue tax. A moral issue like that presented by the Cuban situation appeals to the farmer of Iowa. The reduction of taxes on beer, whisky and tobacco does not appeal to the constituents of Speaker Henderson.

An Iowa Republican, thoroughly familiar with the situation in Mr. Henderson's district, said today:

"The revolt against Speaker Henderson is not a petty uprising of disappointed postoffice candidates. It does not represent the ambitions of aspiring politicians. It represents a protest, so

its leaders insist, against the misrepresentation of Iowa opinion in one of the highest places in the national government. Nothing like it has ever been known in Iowa."

"It is doubtful if anything like it has ever been known in the nation. If it reports from the Third district in recent weeks are at all reliable, there are prospects of a hard and close fight. The insurgent element has long been seeking a new leader. It claims that in Hardin, Wright, Butler, Franklin and Black Hawk counties there is a disposition bitterly to oppose Henderson; that Bremer, though the home of some of the strongest Henderson men in the district, is by no means safely for him; that the eastern counties, Delaware, Buchanan and Dubuque, while considered likely to go for Henderson, are seriously affected by the same sentiment that is so strong in the western end of the district.

"The announcement of this opposition to Speaker Henderson will probably be pointed to as evidence of the real opinion of Iowa on the tariff issue. It is on this that the speaker has become most at odds with his constituents.

"Iowa undoubtedly is overwhelmingly in favor of tariff revision. The speaker has not yielded to that sentiment. Last year the state Republican platform contained a declaration for tariff modification. On this platform Gov. Cummings was elected by a tremendous majority. The governor declared in favor of it before and after election. The Iowa delegation in Congress has represented this opinion in its actions, and the fights against Henderson, Hull and Lacey are in a large way the result of the feeling that the spokesmen of Iowa at Washington do not speak the real opinion of the state."—Washington Correspondent New York Herald.

World's Fair commission, visited St. Louis, April 3, for the purpose of selecting a location on the fair site for the Wisconsin state building. The gentlemen were pleased with the location assigned them and assured the world's fair management that Wisconsin's participation in the fair would be on a more

comprehensive scale than at any preceding exposition.

The committee of education selected to arrange the Colorado educational exhibit at the world's fair, St. Louis, will serve without compensation.

The Salt Lake Mining Exchange at a recent meeting inaugurated a movement looking to presenting Utah and its machineries resources at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

The International Congress of Lawyers, which is to be one of the principal features of the world's fair at St. Louis in 1903, will be participated in by thousands of lawyers from all parts of the world. Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, has appointed a committee of lawyers to prepare a program for the congress of lawyers and jurists of the world. The committee will include, Amos M. Thayer, judge of the United States circuit court; Messrs. James Hagerman of Kansas City, Edward F. Robert and Charles Clifton Allen of St. Louis. Mr. Hagerman is president of the committee on international congress of lawyers and jurists for the American Bar association. Judge Thayer is chairman of a similar committee appointed by the St. Louis Bar association, and Mr. Lehmann is chairman of the exposition's special committee on the congress. The committee on program and arrangements will report to the local joint committee within thirty days.

Walter Williams, of Columbia, Mo., who is traveling in the old world, writes from Athens, Greece, under date of March 21, to Secretary Stevens of the Louisiana Purchase exposition: "I had fine success during my three days at Smyrna, the largest commercial city in Asia Minor, having some 300,000 inhabitants. If I am not mistaken, Turkey will have a number of creditable exhibits at the exposition. The Smyrna merchants talk favorably and three, at least, express an intention of making displays. I met the Armenians, a sect who has a large monastery near Smyrna where are some very ancient manuscripts. It is probable that he will place these in one of the Smyrna exhibits. I secured notices of the congress, to an aggregate extent of several columns, in the leading newspapers, six in number."

SOME POSTAL JAWBREAKERS.

"We have some odd names for towns in this country," said a postal clerk at the Washington city postoffice, "hundreds of them, and here are just a few: A. B. C., Bugg, Tug, Toy, Topsy, Ono, Catfish, Sunfish, Vim, Uz, Vox, Utt, Tong, Sweetlips, Xenophon, Reclamation, Blood, Tonic, Log and Turtle.

"These may be pronounced without dislocating the jaw, but in some of the foreign countries may be found veritable tongue-twisters. The names may be recorded to Wales, however, and what do you think of this:

"Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Anglessey." "No, this is not a lot of letters thrown promiscuously together, but is really the name of a town in Wales. Here are two more equally bewildering:

"Llanfihangel Talyllyn, Bwlch, Breconshire."

"Llanuwchllyn Bala, Merionethshire." "They say that the Welsh language is about as hard as Russian, and it would appear that this assertion is not far out of the way, especially when it is remembered that the following words are the names of towns in the country from which the heir-apparent to the British throne derives his royal title:

"Langwyllog," "Llwyndafydd," "Llan-drillo-y-Rhos," "Llansainffraid," and "Llanymynech."

"They do pretty well in Scotland, as the following two names will show:

"Tynholm Kirkcubrightshire" and "Tigh-na-brnach."

"Now that Hawaii is a part of the United States, just try to pronounce these names of towns in the far-away islands:

"Hamaquapoko," "Kenalekua," "Waiohulu," "Naianae," "Honouliuli" and "Laupahoehoe."

"Here are a few twisters in New Zealand:

"Kaiwarauara," "Kaukapakapa," "Waimangaroa" and "Wairouroumal."

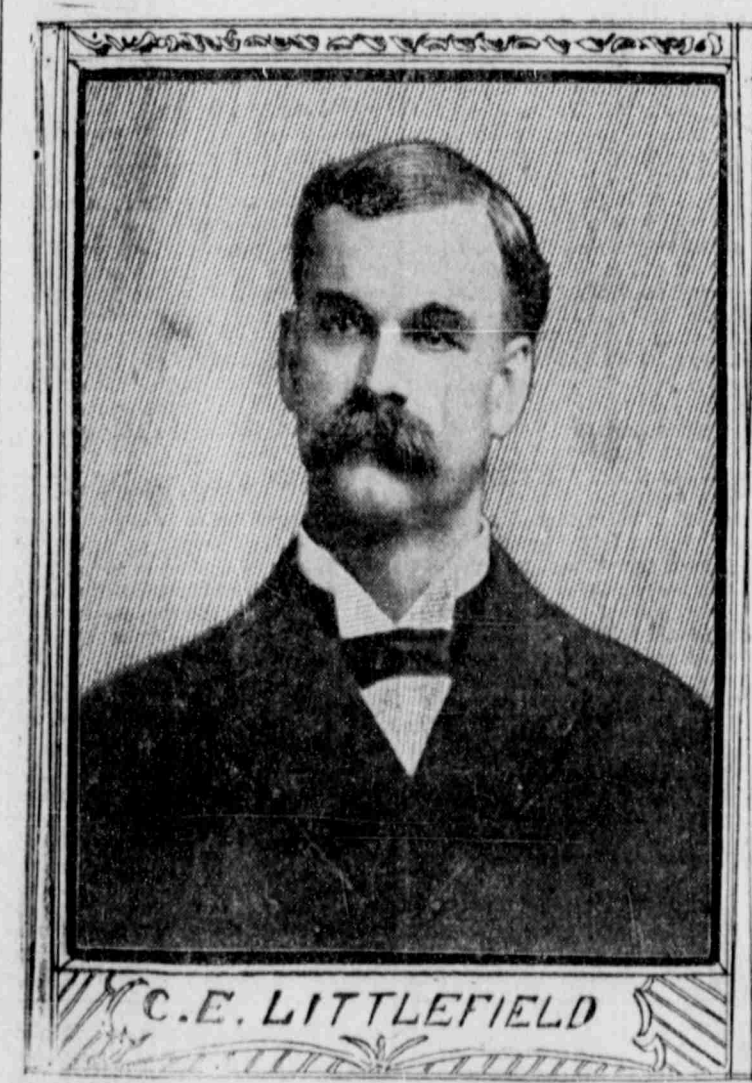
"Victoria comes to the scratch courageously with these:

"Yackandandah," "Wandiligong," "Yarramaram" and "Conunglung."

"In South Australia may be found 'Orororo' and 'Oodlawarra,' and in Cape Colony we have 'Teyatayaneng,' 'Umzikulu' and 'Zubbraak.'

"In the Transvaal they have towns named 'Vrijheid' and 'Piet Potgieters Rust,' in Natal, 'Ixopo' in Queensland, 'Bogantungun' and 'Goondiwini,' and in British Guiana, 'Betervergawing' and 'Metemmerzorg.'—Washington Post.

LITTLEFIELD FOR SPEAKER.



A boom has been started to make Representative Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, the next speaker of the house of representatives. Mr. Littlefield is declared to possess profound knowledge of parliamentary law and has a strong forceful character. On a recent occasion, when he was permitted by the speaker to preside, his ruling elicited applause from both sides of the house.

THE CANAL POSTPONEMENT

Philippine Government Bill Seems To Have Right of Way.

INTERVENING MEASURES.

Indian Land Cession Bills Meet an Obstacle in the House—"Uncle Joe" Cannon Improvements.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, April 5.—It is quite possible that the isthmian canal bill and the Philippine government bill will clash for right of way as soon as the Chinese exclusion bill is out of the way. Should there be a test and the Philippine bill win, many think that it would mean no canal legislation this session. The advocates of the canal are somewhat alarmed at the turn of affairs, and they intend to resist any movement which will set aside their favorite measure for a bill which will mean a long debate. It is true that the Democrats said when the tariff bill for the Philippines was under consideration that they did not expect any prolonged debate upon the government measure, but since then several things have happened to cause discussion. The minority does not think that sufficient time has been allowed for hearings and further that their requests for certain witnesses from the Philippines have not been complied with. Still the debate cannot be so very prolonged unless the opponents of the canal make use of it to postpone consideration of that bill. If the Philippine bill is put forward as a party measure, it would probably be given a place ahead of the canal bill.

INTERVENING MEASURES.

In all agreements either for the Chinese exclusion bill or the Philippine canal bill, there is always provision made that appropriation bills and conference reports shall have the right of way, and that means quite a long postponement for the canal bill because there will be a number of appropriation bills to be considered soon, among them the river and harbor and army bills, and before they are out of the way others will be ready. That is why the canal men are somewhat anxious. It may mean that they will have to even a determination of the "steering committee" for a postponement, but will demand a vote upon consideration of the canal bill. Senator Morgan has proceeded in good faith, and though one time he indicated a purpose of pressing his bill regardless of the "steering committee," he has consented to have Senator Mitchell, a Republican, confer with the committee in order that there might be no friction.

INDIAN CESSION BILLS.

Under some protest the senate has passed every bill presented for the cession of Indian lands. Senator Platt of Connecticut had something to say against all of them, taking for his text the former large cessions to pay for the lands, while settlers obtained them under the homestead law. These bills have gone to the house, but there does not seem to be very much hope of action there. They meet with a great deal of opposition and many may not be considered.

HELD UP BY CANNON.

Just now there is considerable complaint among those citizens of Washington who wanted to see a great variety of improvements inaugurated here because "Uncle Joe" Cannon has announced positively that the city and not the federal government will have to "pay the piper" if the plan is carried out. Of course it would be impossible for the city to undertake to expend \$200,000,000 in laying out parks and boulevards, and as Cannon will no doubt have the house behind him, he will be able to prevent the expenditure being made by the government. If "Uncle Joe" would listen about some real estate rooms, he would hear himself "caused" in the same terms on account of his perverseness.

SOME DEMOCRATIC "BRIDGES."

The expression "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it" is often heard in Congress, but there are some bridges that are sighted far ahead. Already Democrats of the house are so confident that they are going to win the next Congress that they are discussing available speakership possibilities. Representative Richardson of Tennessee, having received the compliment of the nomination in this Congress and having been made the minority leader, would be considered in line if his party should have a majority, but the recent action of the congressional campaign committee in selecting another man for chairman, the position Richardson has held for two terms, indicates that Democrats of the house are not entirely satisfied with him. More than that, the talk of other men for speaker in case the Democrats should succeed has become so general as to show that Richardson would have a very hard fight to win. It is said that the new chairman, Representative Griggs of Georgia, would be a very formidable candidate should he conduct a successful campaign, while Bankhead of Alabama, De Armond of Missouri and Splzer of New York are also among those mentioned. The latter would no doubt have the endorsement of his state. Several of the men who have not been so long in the house are also mentioned as possibilities, among them being Hay of Virginia, Fleming of Georgia and Underwood of Alabama.

JAIL FOR NOT GIVING AID.

Schuyler, Neb.—Because, as he says, his sympathetic nature could not bear to hear the screams of a drowning woman, Madison Fleck, a wealthy young man of this city, is tonight in jail, charged with manslaughter, and the whole community is aroused against him. Several days ago, while the Platte river was swollen, two of the best known women in the county, Mrs. Rima and her niece, in attempting to cross the bridge, drove their horses over the railing and fell into the water. The horses broke the harness and swam to the shore, while the women were swept down and drowned. Madison Fleck was within helping distance, but whipped up his horses and drove into town, where he reported the accident. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.